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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,

From the 27th of August till the 20th of September.

In our last Report we wished to call the attention of our Readers to observing the course of thunder clouds, in order that, if possible, some judgment might be formed of the succeeding weather. From our own observations no conclusion can at present be drawn: two brilliant days succeeded; but on the 30th and 31st a considerable quantity of rain fell, and though we have had many fine days, the weather has not been settled to any particular kind.

On the 1st of September, Slight showers.

2, Slight showers and sunshine.

4, Pleasant dry day.

5, 6, 7, Slight showers.

8, Heavy showers.

9, Brilliant and breezy day.

10, Brilliant—a few drops of rain at about five P. M.

11, Brilliant.

12, Misty rain about 9 A. M.—rest of the day dry.

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Brilliant days.

19, Dark morning with a gentle shower—afterwards a fine pleasant day.

20, Misty morning, with an appearance of having been frosty.

The Barometer has this month ranged uncommonly high, the lowest state was 29.1. on Thursday the 8th, at noon; and on Friday the 16th, it was as high as 30. 3. through the day.

The Thermometer has been also high for the season. On the morning of the 5th, at 8 A. M. it was at 60.; on the 17th, at 3 P. M. it was as high as 65. and throughout the month we have never observed it lower than 53. which it was on the 6th. The wind during this period has been observed in the North, 7 times—South, 8—East, 15—West, 8 times.

At about 7½ P. M. on Saturday the 17th of September, a gentleman going down the shore road, from Belfast towards Carrickfergus, having passed the gate of Mr. Thomson's avenue, at Jennymount, and reached the corner where the road first reaches the shore, felt himself suddenly, as when exposed to the air of a heated oven, and perceived a considerable illumination, rather superior to the brightest moonlight, it being a dark night, and immediately after felt a strong sulphureous smell; on advancing as far as Mr. Wm. Simms' Porter's Lodge, he met a person, who inquired if he had seen the falling star, and described it as observed by himself on coming round Mr. Woolsey's point, to have been a large luminous body descending slowly from the northward, and disappearing precisely at the spot where the gentleman had seen the illumination and felt the sulphureous smell and heat. It appeared first near the Cave-hill; was, he thinks, more than a minute in view, and considerably larger than Jupiter, which he pointed to, and which, that night, was remarkably bright.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

OCTOBER, 1808.

ON the first day of the month the Moon passes our meridian at 25 min. past 10 o'clock, afternoon, having above her, but a little to the west of the meridian, the four small stars in the Water-pot; and north of her, a little to the east of the meridian, at the distance of 16° is Markab, and at 29° is Scheat, two bright stars of the second magnitude, in Pegasus. South of her, near the horizon, but east of the meridian, is Fomalhaut. Jupiter is under her, a little east of the meridian, and at the distance of about 6¼ degrees.

Fifth day, she rises a little after six; before midnight, she passes the line drawn through the second and third of the Ram, and, as she mounts the heavens, we may perceive her nearly in the line between the third of Pegasus and the lowest of the four stars in the square, and first of the Whale.

Tenth day, she rises about half past nine; as she ascends the heavens, we may observe around her the beautiful stars in the Twins; the Bull, Orion and the Waggoner: at 9, she is 52° 14' from the first of the Ram.

Fifteenth day, she rises about three in the morning, and is soon followed by Mars and the first of the Lion, which will form with her a pleasing object to the nocturnal traveller.

Twentieth day, she rises at half past eight morning, having been new Moon the preceding day, at which time was an eclipse of the Sun, but invisible here.

Twenty-fifth day, she passes the meridian, three minutes past six, evening, being in a line between the small stars in the head of the Archer and the two first of the Goat; the former being below her to the east, and the latter above her to the west of the meridian. Above her, nearly due north, at the distance of 24° , is the beautiful star Athair in the neck of the Eagle.

Thirtieth day, she passes the meridian at fifty-six minutes past nine, above her, to the north, at the distance of 11° , is Algenib, a bright star, in the wing of Pegasus, and at 25° the bright star in the head of Andromeda. Jupiter and Fomalhaut being considerably to the west of the meridian.

Mercury is an evening star, but so near the horizon when the Sun sets, that he will be seldom seen: the Moon passes him on the twenty-first.

Venus is an evening star, and on the first is very near Mercury, she appears every succeeding night to be higher above the horizon, but is still too near it to be frequently seen, till about the end of the month.

Mars, is a morning star, being seen at first to the west of the first star of the Lion, which he passes on the eleventh, at the distance of 1° , the star, being to the south of him. The moon passes him on the fifteenth.

Jupiter, passes our meridian on the first, at 40 minutes past 10 at night, and on the 25th at five minutes past nine, having a retrograde motion through $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; near him is the 11th star of the Water-bearer, and to the west of him the four small stars in the Water-pot... The Moon passes him on the 21st.

Saturn is an evening star, being seen after dark in the south-west, but near the horizon... the Moon passes him on the 21st.

Herschell is a morning star, but too near the Sun to be seen, being in conjunction with him on the 28th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.				4th SATELLITE.			
<i>Emersons.</i>				<i>Emersons.</i>											
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
1	6	48	17	3	16	37	44	6	14	34	23 Im.	6	4	0	12 Im.
3	1	17	11	7	5	55	40		17	44	14 E.		7	56	21 E.
4	19	45	59	10	19	13	35	13	18	36	19 Im.	22	22	19	50 Im.
6	14	14	55	14	8	31	29		21	45	14 E.	23	2	9	23 E.
8	8	43	44	17	21	49	23	20	22	38	40 Im.				
10	3	12	40	21	11	7	17	21	1	46	42 E.				
11	21	41	31	25	0	25	10	28	2	41	14 Im.				
13	16	10	28	28	13	43	3		5	48	23 E.				
15	10	39	19												
17	5	8	17												
18	23	37	9												
20	18	6	7												
22	12	35	0												
24	7	4	0												
26	1	32	53												
27	20	1	54												
29	14	30	48												
31	8	59	49												

N. B. We have, agreeably to the intimation of our respected Correspondent X. of Newry, added to our *Astronomical Report*, the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites for this month, which are universally acknowledged to be the best means for ascertaining the longitude of the different places on the Globe. These Eclipses are calculated for the latitude and meridian of Greenwich.

ERRATA IN NO. I.

Page 10, 1st column, line 16, from the bottom, dele *n* in *ennemies*—p. 32, col. 2d, l. 12 from the top, for *ore*, read air—same page and col. l. 8 from the bottom, for *detanation*, read detonation.

ERRATA IN NO. II.

Page 99, col. 2d, line 24 from the bottom of the page, dele the period after the word *master*—p. 99, col. 2d, line 23d from the bottom, for *doubts* read doubt—p. 116, col. 1st, l. 5 from top, for *Phil. Mag.* read *Philosophical Magazine*—p. 140, last line but one of the poetry, for *will*, read shall—p. 145, col. 2d, l. 16 from the top, for *Dundas*, read Dundee.—p. 153, col. 2d, l. 18 from the bottom, dele *in*.